

# True Northerner.

PAW PAW, MICHIGAN, SEPT. 15, 1876.

## Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of N. Y.  
For Presidential Electors:  
At large—WILLIAM A. HOWARD of Kent.  
Dist. 1—HENRY W. LORD of Oakland.  
Dist. 2—JAMES H. KEMP of Washtenaw.  
Dist. 3—PIERCE MITCHELL of Calhoun.  
Dist. 4—DELOS PHILLIPS of Kalamazoo.  
Dist. 5—JACOB DEN HERDER of Ottawa.  
Dist. 6—CHARLES KIPP of Clinton.  
Dist. 7—JEREMIAH JENKINS of Huron.  
Dist. 8—BENTON HANSHETT of Saginaw.  
Dist. 9—WILLIAM DUNHAM of Manistee.

## Michigan State Ticket.

For Governor,  
CHAS. M. CROWELL of Lenawee.  
For Lieutenant Governor,  
ALONZO SESSIONS of Ionia.  
For Secretary of State,  
EBENEZER G. D. HOLDEN of Kent.  
For Auditor General,  
WILLIAM M. MCCREERY of Genesee.  
For Commissioner of Land Office,  
BENJAMIN F. PATRIDGE of Bay.  
For State Treasurer,  
RALPH ELY of Gratiot.  
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,  
HORACE S. TARBELL of Saginaw.  
For Attorney General,  
OTTO KIRCHNER of Wayne.  
For Member of Board of Education,  
WITTER J. BAXTER of Hillsdale.

## Congressman.

For Member of Congress—4th district,  
EDWIN W. KEIGHTLEY of St. Joseph Co.  
For State Senator—12th district,  
WILLIAM O. PACKARD, of Deerpark.  
For Representative, 1st district,  
E. PARKER HILL.  
For Representative, 2d district,  
JAMES E. FERGUSON.  
County Ticket.  
For Judge of Probate,  
ALFRED J. MILLS.  
For Sheriff,  
NATHAN THOMAS.  
For County Clerk,  
HENRY S. WILLIAMS.  
For County Treasurer,  
HANNIBAL M. MARSHALL.  
For Register of Deeds,  
SAMUEL ELLIS.  
For Prosecuting Attorney,  
BENJAMIN F. BECKERT.  
For Circuit Court Commissioners,  
ALBERT JACKSON.  
For County Surveyor,  
ALMON J. PIERCE.  
For Coroners,  
MICHAEL MASON,  
JAMES F. FOX.

The new House of Representatives starts off well. Thus far three members have been chosen—all Republicans.

The Democrats have lost their only Senator in Vermont and thirty of their sixty members of the House of Representatives, and they are talking about their "gains."

Thursday, September 28th, 1876, will be observed the centennial anniversary of the adoption of the first constitution of Pennsylvania. Benjamin Franklin was the president of the convention.

For two hundred years there has been scarcely any fluctuation in the price of silver. It has varied far less than gold. It has been far more uniformly the standard of values throughout the world than gold. Its recent fluctuations in price are only temporary and would not have occurred but for a state of affairs not likely to again occur. The trouble has been that Germany, which has heretofore had the silver standard, has recently demonetized it and accepted the gold standard; that France having suspended specie payments is not using silver, with a similar state of affairs exists here. To these causes must be added the great increase in the amount of silver mined. With the resumption by France of specie payments in silver in the course of a couple of years, and a similar course of action by the United States, silver would at once regain its former value and stability.

On Tuesday last, the Convention which met at Decatur, nominated E. Parker Hill, Esq., as the Republican Candidate for Representative from the 1st District of this County to the Legislature. In Mr. Hill the Republicans have a candidate who is in every way worthy of their cordial and hearty support. He has long been a resident of this County, and an earnest worker of the party. His business relations have made him well acquainted with the wants and needs of the people. He is a man of good ability and will bring to the discharge of his legislative duties a varied experience acquired in his own extended private and corporate business, as well as in the discharge of public trusts. We commend him to the candid consideration of the voters, believing that he will receive the suffrages of a large majority of the electors.

In the 2d District of this county the Republicans have put in nomination for Representative in the state Legislature Dr. James E. Ferguson of Bangor. Mr. Ferguson has long been a resident of this county, and an earnest and zealous worker in the party. He is a good man for the place, and will represent his constituents with ability and fidelity. We predict that he will be elected by more than the usual party majority.

Gov. Hayes' message of 1876 contained the following expression of sound doctrine on a more general question of government: "Convinced of the soundness of the maxim that 'that government is best which governs least,' I would resist the tendency common to all systems to enlarge the functions of government. The law should touch the rights, the business and the feelings of the citizens at as few points as is consistent with the preservation of order and the maintenance of justice. If every department of the government is kept within its own sphere, and every officer performs faithfully his own duty without magnifying his office, harmony, efficiency and economy will prevail." This last sentence is evidence enough that Governor Hayes is no new convert to the cause of civil service reform.

Ex Senator Lafayette S. Foster, now on the Supreme bench of Connecticut, who was a supporter of Mr. Greeley in 1872, and a Democratic candidate for Congress last year, recently summed up his views in this way: "I would rather see Gov. Tilden elected than to witness a continuation of such administration as President Grant's; but I would much rather see a Republican President of firmness, intelligence, and integrity elected than Gov. Tilden; and I believe that Gov. Hayes possesses those qualities."

## GOV. HAYES' INCOME TAX.

The democrats are now trying to base up against the proofs of Tilden's dishonest returns of his income at a time in our national history when this act on his part shows a peculiar malice, by undertaking to offset the local assessment of Gov. Hayes' personal property for 1874, 1875, and 1876. But this attempt on their part must be fruitless, for the cases are not analogous, nor is any dishonesty shown on the part of Gov. Hayes.

The Columbus, Ohio, Journal of Wednesday published an answer to the charges relative to Gov. Hayes' tax returns which were made recently by the Toledo Democrat. This article was prepared from facts furnished by Gov. Hayes himself, and is a complete answer to the slander.

We invite to the attention of all our readers. It takes up, item, by item, every charge made by the Democrat, and demonstrates that in every instance the valuation was fully up to the actual value of the property in question. This statement of Gov. Hayes utterly demolishes the charge brought against him, and shows that in this as in every other action of his life, he has acted the part of a conscientious and honorable citizen.

The following is a synopsis of the Columbus Journal's reply to the sensational charges:

1. The first charge is that Sarah Burchard, Hayes' uncle and benefactor, listed \$9,982 personally in 1873, exclusive of money and credits, and that Hayes, with the same personality in possession, listed only \$1,000 in 1874. This is not true. Burchard's return included all notes, credits and book accounts. Hayes in 1874 made no return of notes, credits and book accounts, because all the credits were swallowed in debts. The same is true of the notes. The property bequeathed to Hayes was almost entirely bank stocks, on which the tax is paid by the bank. The one item of all the personality returned by Burchard, \$9,982, was more than swallowed up by the obligations incurred by Hayes in carrying out Burchard's projects for the benefit of the town of Fremont. This very question was at the time investigated by a democratic board of equalization, and reported by them as correct. It will be seen that the debts more than offset the credits under this item, and that the return of \$1,000 in 1874 was for household goods, which were not subject to this deduction. The increase in this item to \$5,000 in 1875 was due to an increase in Hayes' private property.

2. As to the second charge, Hayes says he never had and never returned a watch worth \$300. The three watches returned are kept in his possession, and worth \$150. One watch Mrs. Hayes had when a school girl. It has not been running for 20 years.

3. Hayes had never owned a piano at the time the return was made, and only rented one last October for the use of a niece who was visiting him. This summer he traded a lot for one.

4. It is alleged that Hayes returned in 1875 and 1876 three horses at \$300, when they were worth \$500. In answer, Hayes says one of these horses is 27 years old, and not worth anything, yet he is listed at \$50, and that the street valuation of the other two is \$80 and \$100; yet he listed them for taxation at \$250. His best horse cost him \$125.

5. It is charged that in 1875 Hayes returned four carriages at \$250, when it is known he paid \$500 for one and \$650 for another. In answer Hayes says the carriage referred to was not bought till a year after the alleged false return was made, and then it was properly listed, as the returns of 1876 show. Two of these carriages were, in fact, a buggy and a wagon, one of which was soon after sold for \$250, and the other would not sell at any price; but they were listed for \$75. The other was a second hand phaeton, which cost \$100.

6. It was charged that \$33,700 was left in Hayes' hands in bequests made by Burchard, which he was allowed to hold for three years, and that he did not return a dollar of this money for taxation. Hayes says not one dollar was left him to pay bequests; that it was in the hands of the trustees should be paid from one of his lands, and he was given three years so that the land could be sold for this purpose. This real estate is, of course, taxed by the country without consultation or consent of its owner or heirs.

7. This property was all vested in Hayes by the terms of Burchard's will. It was therefore not necessary, according to Ohio laws, to make separate the property held as executor. It all belonged to Hayes, and was listed as such. Gov. Hayes is authorized for all the statements given above.

Now, while Gov. Hayes' character stands perfectly bright until something is proved against him, we ask what democrats are satisfied with Tilden's explanation of what is proved against him and what is proved against him and what he substantially admits. Do we want a president who will manage things by legal quibbles, technicalities, mysteries, concealment, crookedness, etc., which always need explanation and never have a clear one, or a president who goes straight forward with yeoman like, good common sense?

The Richmond Enquirer of the 4th inst. prints a letter from Louisa County, Virginia, in which occur the following brutal allusions to the recent death of the gallant General Custer:

"We are taking some interest in the Indian and Presidential campaign. Few of us cry over the fate of Custer, for he is well remembered here by reasons of the ruthless way in which he and his myrmidons robbed us during the war in questionable company. We might, however, be inclined to contribute a liberal percentage of the property he stole from us, provided the remainder, or its value, was restored to us. As between a bluecoat and a redskin, our sympathies incline to the latter, for almost every day we take up our feet upon a relic of the aboriginal who once possessed the continent, and on every hand we see the desolation wrought by the Federal invaders. How different the memories and emotions they excite!—I am fully regenerated and reconstructed, I assure you, but something of the original Adam will betray itself."

This is the old malignant virus of rebellion. Of course, the writer is an enthusiastic supporter of Tilden and Hendricks, and enlarges upon their merits further on in his letter.

Judge Patchin, of Detroit, is out with a letter setting forth his reasons for supporting Hayes in preference to Tilden. Judge Patchin has been a Democrat all his life, and is one of the best known and most respected citizens of the State. His support of the Republican candidates for President and Vice President is a noteworthy addition to the Republican party, and the reasons which he gives for his course are worth the consideration of every voter. His objections to Tilden are these:

1. He thinks that if it is true that Tilden, as chairman of the New York Democratic central committee, knew nothing of the frauds being practiced by the Tweed ring, he is too blind and confiding to prevent the same things taking place in Washington.

2. That if it be true that Tilden was opposed to the celebrated peace plank in the platform of 1864, he permitted it to be reported as if approved by the entire committee of which he was a member, he is too weak and yielding a man for the difficult office of president.

3. Believing that civil service is incompatible with a second term of office, as he asserts, Tilden does not pledge himself not to be a candidate for re-election.

The Judge prefers Hayes—

Because knowing him personally he has confidence that he expressed views are his real sentiments; that he is a man of sound judgment, strict integrity and sufficient power of will to dare to do right under all circumstances.

Mr. William Collins Bryant's position with respect to the two Presidential tickets has been the subject of a good deal of unauthorized gossip. The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia ledger makes the following statement in regard to it:

A few days since a gentleman prominent in the book trade wrote to him (Mr. Bryant) at his country residence at Oronoke, Mass., collecting his views on the subject, and to this letter he has written a reply. Mr. Bryant says in substance, that while in his judgment Mr. Tilden is much the superior of the Republican candidates as regards intellectual force, executive ability, and valuable political experience, the Democratic party is running so much in its old tracks that it cannot be trusted. He would like to vote for Mr. Tilden, but the policy of the party which has taken him for their standard bearer is such that he cannot conscientiously do so. As things stand at present, therefore, Mr. Bryant will support the candidates and the Republican platform.

The New York Tribune comments tersely and truthfully upon the issue presented in Massachusetts by the Democratic nomination of Charles Francis Adams for Governor:

"The nomination of Mr. Adams by the Democrats of Massachusetts has not a single quality of sincerity in it. He is neither among them nor of them. In any State where they had a reasonable prospect of success they would not have dreamed of such a nomination. In even a doubtful State they would never have taken up such a man as Mr. Adams for their candidate. As hypocrites are said to be merely the homage vice pays to virtue, so it may be said of this nomination, that it is simply a recognition of a growing wholesome sense in public sentiment which demands of the Democratic party that it shall travel in some comely and decent disguise. We may count so much at least as gained: The devil is certainly sick when he puts on such saintliness in a nominating convention. Conscience comes with an election, and the devil's saintliness then runs with the proverb. The party that nominates Mr. Adams, and not Mr. Adams himself, is the real candidate for the suffrages of Massachusetts voters; and that party has a record by which it must be judged."

PEMBURVILLE, OHIO, September 12.

EDITOR TRUE NORTHERNER: Pemberville is a little town of about five hundred inhabitants, of which two-thirds are Germans. It is in Wood county on the Portage river, sixteen miles from Perysburg, fifteen from Fremont, and twelve from Bowling Green, the county seat. Two railroads are now being built through the place. Upon the Atlantic and Lake Erie labor has been suspended for a short time; the other, the Columbus and Toledo, is being pushed forward with all possible speed. In three or four weeks at farthest it is expected the shriek of the iron horse will startle our little Teutons and the thunder of his mighty tread wake to life our Rip Van Winkles.

This place seems very new and yet it is quite old. The first settlers came in 1832, and some of them are still living upon the same farms on which they settled at that time. The first town meeting was held in '35. The oldest settler claimed the right of naming the township which he called Freedom. The owner of the farm where we are at present stopping came here in '35, and has remained on the farm ever since it was once occupied as a camp-ground by Gen. Harrison and his troops on their march from Sandusky to Fort Meigs. But a few years since there was standing a tree a short distance from the house on which was cut the name of a soldier who died while in camp and was buried beneath its shelter. Traces of the old Harrison trail through the primeval forest are still very distinct only a few miles from the town.

Land in this vicinity is very high; it is called extremely fertile, but we should not wish a home here—it does not look nearly so attractive to us as our Michigan land. We read the other day that a distinguished pioneer who came here in an early day made the remark that "the white man came and took possession of the Black Swamp before the Almighty had it ready for him," and we should judge by what we have seen of it that it is hardly ready yet.

JENNIE STEVENS.

Mr. Thurston West writes to a friend in San Francisco under date of July 20th: "We go to the Presidential canvass under great disadvantages. Here all business is paralyzed. Tens of thousands of industrious men are out of employment. The Administration is weak, to say the least of it. While Congress, with its Democratic House, is worse than weak. The people want a change. We hope to know them that in giving the government up to those who so recently attempted to destroy it, a change would be from bad to worse. Hayes and Wheeler show clear records. They have both served their country honestly and ably. Such a change would be safe and salutary. I feel quite sure that our convention will nominate a good State ticket, and unless something should occur to change the aspect of the question, New York will go for Hayes and Wheeler."

The Cincinnati Gazette has made a specialty of Gov. Hendricks. This is its latest: "Gov. Hendricks is a director and large stockholder in the Indianapolis Water Works Company. He is also, by virtue of his office as governor, president of the State Board of Equalization, whose duty it is to equalize the assessment of property throughout the State. This board rarely reduces an assessment of property belonging to corporations, as railroads know to their cost; but the governor has succeeded in reducing the assessment of the Water Works Company sufficiently to reduce their taxes \$3,500. The governor owns \$65,000 of water works stock, but of course this in no way influenced his action. The governor is a reformer."

Wilkie Collins, the master unraveler of a plot, will have to look into this. In 1862, according to the Brooklyn Eagle, Samuel Tilden voluntarily lost his fortune, the accumulation of thirty years' professional work. "That he sacrificed it for others—and mainly for one who has the first claim on every true man—is among the secrets confided to the immediate friends of the personal friends of Samuel J. Tilden, because he is a gentleman in all that implies." Won't somebody please make this plain? Who is it has the first claim on every true man—his washerwoman or his mother-in-law? Can't the Eagle drop its air of mystery and let us have the facts?

A Chicago agricultural paper remarks: "Those three Chincans who took a watermelon home and boiled it say that they feel able to worry along on rice a short time longer without fooling with any more new-fangled arrangements in the vegetable line."

Mrs. Nash, of Jamaica, West Indies, lectured the other day at the Centennial on the products of that island. Hundreds of red-nosed men surrounded the platform, evidently supposing that samples were to be passed around free went away disappointed.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

The attempt to convict Gov. Hayes of fraud in the matter of his personal taxation is an admission on the part of the Democrats that dishonesty of this sort ought to deprive a man of public office. Else why accuse Gov. Hayes of it? And now that he has promptly exploded the calumny, what shall honest men think of Samuel J. Tilden, who has made no sufficient answer to a more conclusive charge, and cannot?—Detroit Tribune.

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For a short time only,  
For a short time only,  
For a short time only.

AT COST  
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Ten per cent. below Cost.  
Ten per cent. below Cost.

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A. VAN AUKEN & CO.

Will for a limited number of days, offer their entire Mammoth Stock at cost, and large portion from TEN to TWENTY per cent. below COST.

DRY GOODS

In immense quantities to be sacrificed.

Dress Goods

at any price to suit.

Customers can, for CASH, buy goods at their own prices, for the next few days.

A large stock of Clothing, Clothes, Fancy Suitings, Flannels, Blankets, etc., from Cost to 20 per cent. below cost.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Trimmings, etc.

HATS, CAPS,

Boots and Shoes.

Smith's Great Boot & Shoe EMPORIUM.

The cry has gone forth on the wings of the whirlwind, that we are shoeing up the whole country on a Contract, twenty five per cent cheaper than you can steal them.

E. Smith & Co., Have always been famous for attracting crowded houses. The great mass of the people are found purchasing at their establishment. You can always find your friends and neighbors there, and if a neighbor gets lost, ten chances to one you will find him at Smith's trying on boots—in fact every lady of any account goes to Smith's for Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.

Your money we must have, and we shurely will take it from you if you enter our doors.—You can't keep it if you enter our emporium. The temptation we hold out is too great; the Money will come.

No matter what others sell goods for, it is no criterion for us to go by. We are nearly one hundred per cent below every thing else in the market, and are rowing up the whole Boot and Shoe fraternity and expect soon to land on the shores of Cal-eo-pus Bay.

Leave your orders for CLOTHES

now, before the busy season commences, as 20 per cent. will be saved.

The above are facts that will be proven to you on giving us a call.

We have a large surplus of goods and must sell them. Price is no object. The goods must be sold.

Don't fail to buy now. You can get just what you want and save largely. Come and see us. Very Respectfully,

A. Van Auken & Co.

We shall continue to pay two cents a pound above the market for all the good Butter that comes in.

Hurrah Boys Now's Your

Harvest time for buying Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.

Nelly Bly shuts her eye When she goes to sleep; And in the morning when she wakes Dat eye begins to weep; She thinks our Shoes ar berry low, And all our Gaiters too; But den her purse is lower still, O, what shall Nelly do.

His Nelly, ho Nelly, Listen, lub, to me, Go right straight down to Smith's store Where all de "big bugs" be; Dey keeps de berry bestest shoes And sells dem orful cheap; And for a berry liddle cash Dey gibs de biggest heap.

His Nelly, ho Nelly, Listen, lub, to me, De child dat goes up street to trade, How green dat child must be; Such lots of shoes as Smith keeps In dat great high, big store, You'd better b'live you nebber seen On ole Virginia shore.

His Nelly, ho Nelly, Listen, lub, to me, Such stacks and piles of boots and shoes You nebber nebber see; So keep your eye peef'd, Nelly, dear, For data de store in town Where ebbery bobby buys der shoes, And whar dey do it brown.

heapest Boot and Shoe store in the United States.

Yours Truly,

E. SMITH & CO.

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## PAW PAW RAILROAD.

Trains from Paw Paw connect with the same named Trains on the Michigan Central Railroad at Lawton, going east and west.

PAW PAW PAW PAW  
6:30 A. M., returns from Lawton at 7 A. M.  
9:30 a. m., Mail Train, east.  
9:30 p. m., Mail west, and Way Freight east.  
9:30 p. m., Kalamazoo Accommodation, east.  
Trains return to Paw Paw on departure of Michigan Central Trains from Lawton.  
JOHN ILLING, Sup't.

## Michigan Central Railroad.

GOING WEST.		GOING EAST.	
STATIONS.	TIME TABLE.	STATIONS.	TIME TABLE.
Paw Paw	5:30 A. M.	Chicago	10:30 P. M.
Lawton	6:30 A. M.	Chicago	11:30 P. M.
Kalamazoo	7:30 A. M.	Chicago	12:30 P. M.
Ann Arbor	8:30 A. M.	Chicago	1:30 P. M.
Jackson	9:30 A. M.	Chicago	2:30 P. M.
Marshall	10:30 A. M.	Chicago	3:30 P. M.
Bat. Creek	11:30 A. M.	Chicago	4:30 P. M.
Kalamazoo	12:30 P. M.	Chicago	5:30 P. M.
Lawton	1:30 P. M.	Chicago	6:30 P. M.
Paw Paw	2:30 P. M.	Chicago	7:30 P. M.
Ann Arbor	3:30 P. M.	Chicago	8:30 P. M.
Jackson	4:30 P. M.	Chicago	9:30 P. M.
Marshall	5:30 P. M.	Chicago	10:30 P. M.
Bat. Creek	6:30 P. M.	Chicago	11:30 P. M.
Kalamazoo	7:30 P. M.	Chicago	12:30 P. M.
Lawton	8:30 P. M.	Chicago	1:30 P. M.
Paw Paw	9:30 P. M.	Chicago	2:30 P. M.

## South Haven Division.

Leave Kalamazoo, 7:40 a. m. and 3:50 p. m.  
Pass Gobles, 9:10 a. m. and 4:55 p. m. Arrive at South Haven, 11:00 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.  
Leave South Haven, 6:55 a. m. and 3:00 p. m.  
Pass Gobles, 9:00 a. m. and 4:25 p. m. Arrive at Kalamazoo, 10:40 a. m. and 5:40 p. m.

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Is widely known as one of the most effectual remedies ever discovered for cleansing the system and purifying the blood. It has stood the test of years, with a constantly growing reputation, based on its intrinsic virtues, and sustained by its remarkable cures. So mild as to be safe and beneficial to children, and yet so searching as to effectually purge out the great corruptions of the blood, such as the scrofulous and syphilitic contamination. Impurities or diseases that have lurked in the system for years soon yield to this powerful antidote, and disappear. Hence its wonderful cures, many of which are publicly known, of Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Ulcers, Eruptions, and eruptive disorders of the skin, Tumors, Blisters, Boils, Eruptions, Pustules, Sores, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetters, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, and internal Ulcerations of the Uterus, Stomach, and Liver. It also cures other complaints, to which it would not seem especially adapted, such as Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Fits, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Female Weakness, Debility, and Leucorrhoea, when they are manifestations of the scrofulous poisons.

It is an excellent restorer of health and strength in the Spring. By renewing the appetite and vigor of the digestive organs, it dissipates the depression and listless languor of the season. Even where no disorder appears, people feel better, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. The system moves on with renewed vigor and a new lease of life.

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